

**FOURTEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT
ON
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES**

**LETTER
FROM
CHAIRMAN, UNITED STATES ADVISORY
COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL
EXCHANGE**

**TRANSMITTING
THE FOURTEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON THE
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED
FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1955, PUR-
SUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 402, 80TH CONGRESS**



**JULY 19, 1955.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs
and ordered to be printed**

**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE**

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
July 19, 1955:

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange submits herewith its 14th semiannual report on the educational exchange activities conducted under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.) from January 1 through June 30, 1955.

This report fulfills the requirements of section 603 of the above-mentioned act.

A duplicate of this report is being furnished the Senate.

Very truly yours,

R. H. FITZGERALD,
*Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on
Educational Exchange.*

(Enclosure: Advisory Commission's 14th Semiannual Report to the Congress.)

**FOURTEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT
TO THE CONGRESS**

**BY THE
UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE**

(JANUARY 1-JUNE 30, 1955)

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FOURTEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

I. REORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

On February 11, 1955, the President designated Rufus H. Fitzgerald, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, a member of the Commission, as Chairman to succeed Dr. J. L. Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota, who had resigned.

On the same date, the President nominated Laird Bell, attorney, Chicago, Ill., to be the fifth member of the Commission. Mr. Bell was confirmed by the Senate on March 8, 1955.

The members of this Commission are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 402, section 602 (Smith-Mundt Act).

Under the general provisions of Public Law 402, the Commission is responsible for formulating and recommending to the Secretary of State educational exchange policies and programs as well as appraising the effectiveness of the educational exchange activities and reporting thereon semiannually to the Congress. Subsequent to the establishment of the Commission, at the request of the Department of State, the responsibilities of the Commission were expanded to include not only the educational exchange programs conducted under Public Law 402, but also all other international exchange programs conducted by the Department of State, insofar as they directly or indirectly contribute to the objectives of Public Law 402 which are—

* * * to enable the Government of the United States to promote a better understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

The five Commission members represent the public interest and are selected from a cross section of educational, cultural, scientific, technical, and public-service backgrounds. The reconstituted Commission is now composed of the following members:

Rufus H. Fitzgerald, chancellor, University of Pittsburgh,
Chairman

Arthur H. Edens, president, Duke University, Durham, N. C.,
Vice Chairman

Laird Bell, lawyer, member of the firm of Bell, Boyd, Marshall & Lloyd, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur A. Hauck, president, University of Maine, Orono, Maine

Anna L. Rose Hawkes, dean, Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

Dr. Morrill submitted his resignation as Chairman of the Commission to the President to take effect February 1, 1955. He had served for nearly 4 years in such capacity. Although appointed originally for the term expiring January 27, 1954, he continued to serve at the request of the Secretary of State. In submitting his resignation, he advised the President that—

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Because of new circumstances and added commitments, I regret that it becomes necessary to submit my resignation * * *

Your influential interest in the program of educational exchange and the high competence of your new appointees to the Commission, together with the firm administrative support of Secretary Dulles and his associates, have been heartening, indeed—and it is with sincere regret that I feel I must relinquish the post I have felt honored to hold.

The President accepted Chairman Morrill's resignation on February 11, 1955, expressing his personal appreciation for Dr. Morrill's unselfish contributions in furthering the objectives of the educational exchange program.

At the May 1955 meeting the Commission formally expressed its high regard for Dr. Morrill, who had served as the Commission's Chairman with the highest fidelity and distinction by passing the following resolution:

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE RESOLUTION

"The Honorable J. L. Morrill, as Chairman of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange during the past 4 years, has made a constructive contribution to the foreign relations of the United States by his wise and effective leadership in connection with the activities of the international educational exchange programs of the Department of State.

"He has been of invaluable assistance to this Commission and the Department of State as an able and sympathetic counselor: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commission express its sincere regret over the loss of Chairman Morrill's direct service to the educational exchange programs. It is gratifying to know, however, that this loss will be compensated by the fact that, as a consultant to the Department of State, he will continue to devote his outstanding capabilities to the service of his country."

Passed by the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange on May 2, 1955, at Washington, D. C., and ordered to be transmitted to Dr. Morrill.

RUFUS H. FITZGERALD,
*Chairman, United States Advisory Commission
on Educational Exchange.*

II. GENERAL APPRAISAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

This appraisal of the development of the educational exchange and cultural program is submitted by the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange in fulfillment of its statutory reporting responsibilities under Public Law 402, 80th Congress.

During the past 6 months this Commission has, in addition to its study of the present and future level of the program, given intensive consideration to the basic policies and operating principles of the international educational exchange program as conducted by the Department of State. We have studied specific problems upon which the Department of State has requested guidance (reported in pt. III of this report). We have also reviewed the development of the program as well as the legislative history of the Smith-Mundt Act (Public Law 402).

The Commission takes this occasion to reaffirm its belief that the international exchange of ideas and knowledge through the medium of exchange of people between this country and others is steadily increasing in significance and importance. Today, mutual understand-

ing, respect, and confidence are as much a part of the warp and woof of our national security as are evidences of economic and military strength.

The Commission believes the Department of State has put forth all efforts to develop the program on the sound principle of reciprocity in line with the concept upon which the legislation authorizing the program was originally based—that it be a true representation of our American traditions of intellectual freedom and educational integrity based on the principle that international exchange activities of our country be reciprocal—that there must be no imposition of one people's culture and ideas upon another. This concept of interpreting the United States has appealed strongly to the American people, and the program has received wide public support and steadily increasing appropriations from the Congress. (See appendix I.)

A. DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

This educational exchange program does not represent a new departure on the part of the United States. The scope and development of the Department's responsibility in this field can best be summarized in terms of the chronology of basic authorities underlying the international educational exchange and cultural programs. (For specific titles of authorizations see appendix II.)

1. *Prior to World War II, 1936-40*

First, it is to be noted that our Government's activity in this field is of comparatively recent origin; despite the fact that the exchange of scholars, students, scientists, and skilled technicians between the United States and foreign countries has been taking place since the beginning of our history. This interchange, until recent years, was largely on an individual and private basis, with little if any direct participation by the Government, although it is true that one of the duties of American diplomatic and consular representatives abroad has always been, as a part of their regular work, the development of closer understanding between Americans and foreigners through encouraging educational exchange. They have assisted American students, scholars, and technicians abroad and have given advice and encouragement to foreign students and educators who desired to enter American institutions.

The first Government program in the educational and cultural field was inaugurated in 1936 with the signing of the convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations in that year. In 1938 the Congress acted to have the United States adhere to the provisions of this convention and in the declarations of the Eighth International Conference of American States in Lima in 1938 and to have their purposes carried into effect. In the same year the President created, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the American Republics, for the purpose of drawing up proposals for and executing this program of scientific and cultural interchange. In 1938, also, the Division of Cultural Relations was established in the Department.

In 1939 the 76th Congress further defined the framework of this program by the passage of Public Law 63, an act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special quali-

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fications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines; and Public Law 355, an act for cooperation with the other American republics. Activities under this cooperative program which were supervised directly by the Department included the exchange of persons and books, assistance to United States cultural centers and American-sponsored schools, the maintenance of United States libraries, and the distribution of documentary films. Other Government agencies, under the policy direction of the Department, conducted cooperative (scientific, cultural, and technical) projects under this program.

2. The war years, 1941-45

Activities of the Axis Powers in the New World necessitated acceleration of inter-American cooperative relations. For this purpose the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs was established (1940-41) within the Executive Office of the President. The Department's Division of Cultural Relations, a continuing rather than an emergency agency, served as liaison between the Coordinator and the Foreign Service of the United States with reference to cultural matters and long-term cultural activities established by the Coordinator's Office were gradually shifted to the Department's Division of Cultural Relations.

During the war years the Department and the Interdepartmental Committee maintained the cooperative program in the Western Hemisphere. Two emergency programs of educational exchange were also initiated by the Department with funds allocated from the emergency funds of the President. The first was designed to undergird Chinese scientific and cultural activities by sending American technical experts requested by the Chinese Government, the exchange of professors, the awarding of study grants to Chinese students in the United States, and the sending of microfilm of technical and scholarly journals requested by Chinese universities. The second was a modest program of educational exchange with countries of the Near East and Africa, including assistance to American-sponsored colleges and universities and the provision of American teaching personnel.

When it became necessary to initiate war emergency information and educational and cultural activities, the Office of War Information (OWI) was established June 3, 1942. While emphasizing information activities, it also conducted cultural operations, including the maintenance of United States libraries and a distribution of cultural materials. Thus, too fine a line was not drawn between the Government's propaganda and educational and cultural activities during the war period.

3. Postwar period

With the transfer to the Department of State of the activities of certain of the wartime agencies, the basic difference between the unilateral information activities of the Coordinator's Office and the Office of War Information and cooperative cultural activities of the Department was minimized by the consolidation of these functions in one office of the Department known as the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

At the close of World War II the only program for cultural activities and educational exchange for which permanent authority existed was

the cooperative program with the other American Republics. Consequently, no grants were made in other areas of the world until 1948 when the first exchanges under the Fulbright Act were effected. The passage of the Fulbright Act in 1946 provided authority for educational exchange programs with certain countries outside the Western Hemisphere.

It was not until January 1948, that the Congress, after extended public hearings and debate, decreed that a program of educational exchange on a broad scale should be carried on as an integral and permanent part of the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States.

Through the enactment of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, popularly known as the Smith-Mundt Act, the Congress intended to make possible the attainment of objectives of paramount importance in this country's relation with the rest of the world. These objectives are best expressed in the language of the act itself—

* * * to enable the Government of the United States to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

The Department of State was entrusted with the responsibility of seeking to realize the objectives of this act. To this end the Secretary of State was authorized to rely upon twin resources of proven effectiveness: An information service and an educational exchange service. This legislation made a clear distinction between information and educational exchange activities and emphasized this difference by providing for two separate advisory commissions to help develop the policies and programs for information and educational exchange activities, respectively. This was further reflected in the reorganization of these activities in the Department in 1948 when separate offices—the Office of Information and the Office of Educational Exchange—were established; both were under the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

B. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC LAW 402

Since its inception in 1948, this program has faced not only the problems encountered in any new undertaking but also special ones. One of the major difficulties encountered concerned the appropriate "organizational status" of the educational exchange and cultural relations program in order to comply with the legislative intent of the Smith-Mundt Act.

It was believed the establishment of the Office of Educational Exchange and the Office of Information would carry out the congressional intent—that neither phase of this total program should be neglected and that full and complete attention should be given to the formulation and execution of separate policies and programs for each service.

Subsequently, various studies and surveys were made, resulting in proposed organizational changes designed to improve the Public Law 402 program as it expanded. These proposals were brought to the attention of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange from time to time for review and advice. The Commission's

recommendations thereon have been reported to the Congress in various semiannual reports. These include:

July 1, 1950-51: A proposal to remove the information and educational exchange program from the Department of State. (Reported in the Commission's Fifth Semiannual Report to the Congress, H. Doc. 108.)

January 16, 1952: Abolishment of the Office of Educational Exchange and the Office of Information and the establishment of the International Information Administration within the Department of State. This organization was headed by an Administrator responsible for both international information and educational exchange activities. (Reported in the Commission's Seventh Semiannual Report to the Congress, H. Doc. 412.)

January 1953: Proposed reorganization of the international information activities. (Reported in the Commission's 10th Semiannual Report, H. Doc. 294, and 11th, H. Doc. 355.)

August 1, 1953: Separation of the educational exchange activities from the information activities and the establishment of the International Educational Exchange Service in the Department of State and the United States Information Agency in accordance with the President's Reorganization Plan No. 8. (Reported in the Commission's 12th Semiannual Report to the Congress, H. Doc. 483, and the 13th, H. Doc. 67.)

During the period covered by this report, this Commission continued to study the conduct of this program.

As heretofore reported in our 13th semiannual report to the Congress, we were gratified over the stipulation in the President's reorganization plan which wisely retained responsibility for the educational exchange program in the Department of State. We believe that the retention of the educational exchange and cultural programs in the Department of State is in line with the concept upon which this program was originally based, but that the implementation has not been fully satisfactory. Our recommendations in this connection are reported in item III, part A, of this report.

A further means of perfecting the objectives of the educational exchange and cultural programs would be the passage by the Congress of legislation proposing certain amendments to the Smith-Mundt Act, S. 631, a bill introduced in the Senate January 21, 1955.

The Commission has read with appreciation and encouragement S. 631 and is greatly heartened that these amendments have been introduced.

The Commission, as well as many leading educators, have always taken a strong stand on the separate administration of the educational exchange activities by the Secretary of State which the proposed amendment to paragraph (2) of section 2 of this act would provide. For instance, the Commission is of the opinion that: (1) any separation of responsibility from the standpoint of administration of policy guidance for cultural and exchange operations within the Department of State or our Embassies abroad is realistically impossible; (2) any observable mixture of propaganda emphasis with the objectives of educational and cultural cooperation will defeat the purpose of the cultural relations activities of this Government; and (3) to affiliate the educational and cultural relations program with another depart-

ment or administration where its functions would be subordinate to other programs would damage and weaken its effectiveness.

Cultural relations activities, including the educational exchange program, must not be confused in the minds of the public, either here or abroad, with the more short term information activities of the United States. We believe that the long-range objectives of friendly international understanding through educational exchange activities are psychologically different from the more immediate and necessitous objectives of American foreign policy interpretation and persuasion which our Government must vigorously prosecute through the Voice of America and other information media.

This Government's information and educational exchange activities have been established to achieve the same broad objectives. Each activity, however, provides different methods of doing this and the emphasis of planning and implementation are not the same. We believe that educational exchange and cultural relations activities should have to do primarily, not with typical day-to-day developments and passing currents of public opinion, but rather with the more long-term activities in the fields of science, art, and education which distinguishes the culture of one nation from that of another and which conditions the long-range attitudes of every country in its foreign as well as domestic policies. Mutual personified knowledge, while slow in its effect, is a secure long-term investment in good will and unity among free nations.

We, therefore, are of the strong conviction that our cultural exchange program is one of the most effective tools of international relations and that it is widely accepted abroad because its intrinsic values are largely unrelated to the necessary immediate, and frequently shifting, information and propaganda objectives.

The opinion making leadership in foreign countries is largely in the hands of men and women of considerable educational and professional attainment. It is in part through the intercultural program of our Embassies abroad, greatly strengthened by educational exchange relations, that the most effective and forceful appeal can be made to this leadership. The intercultural program of our Embassies abroad thus strengthened becomes, therefore, highly significant.

The Commission believes that the passage of this proposed legislation (S. 631) by the Congress will clarify the "organizational" status of the educational exchange program. This will enable the Department of State to direct its entire efforts to the effective conduct of the program on the sound principle of mutuality as was intended when the basic legislation was passed in 1948. It will provide more specific ways in which the objectives of the authorizing legislation may be accomplished as well as keeping the program as distinct as possible from the international information activities of our Government.

It is the hope of this Commission, in the interest of the long-range integrity of cultural relations including educational exchange, that these proposed amendments to Public Law 402 will receive early and favorable consideration.

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III. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

A. ADMINISTRATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

Recommendation (excerpt from submission to the Secretary of State of November 1, 1954, and reported in the 13th semiannual, p. 2)

1. That the Department of State undertake at its earliest possible moment to obtain more explicit clarification of the distinction between cultural relations activities and cultural information activities, identifying the elements contained in each, and that the respective terms of reference of the Department of State and the United States Information Agency in these areas be more clearly specified.

2. That the overseas personnel which are required to carry out the educational exchange and cultural relations activities of the Department of State be regular officers of the Foreign Service of the United States assigned as regular members of the United States diplomatic missions abroad.

Action (excerpt from departmental reply, dated January 17, 1955)

You will be glad to learn that the Department has taken definite steps regarding some of the recommendations contained in your report of November 1, 1954. The explicit clarification between cultural relations activities and cultural information activities which you requested has been made in a memorandum from the Deputy Under Secretary to the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, a copy of which is enclosed. This clarification will now enable the Department to give early consideration to the second part of your recommendation, which involves the status of personnel overseas to carry out the educational exchange program.

Recommendation (submitted to the Secretary of State, dated January 18, 1955)

The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange has received with appreciation the letter of the Secretary of State, dated January 17, 1955, advising that the Department has accepted the recommendation of this Commission which urged that an explicit clarification be made between "cultural relations" and "cultural information" activities and that "the respective terms of reference of the Department of State and the United States Information Agency in these areas be more clearly specified."

The Commission has studied carefully and concurs in the principles of such clarification expressed in the memorandum prepared by the Deputy Under Secretary of State, dated January 4, 1955.

Further, the Commission has taken cognizance of the recommendation by the Department to the following effect:

"It is understood that the officers of the Department and the Agency will in accord with the Department of State memorandum of January 4, 1955, confer regarding the implementation of the memorandum, however, the advice of the two United States Advisory Commissions is requested concerning implementation of the principles of differentiation set forth by the Department of State."

Therefore, this Commission in joint session with the United States Advisory Commission on Information, on January 17, 1955, adopted a motion recommending that—

1. The Department of State join with the United States Information Agency in staff conferences, at the highest feasible level, to discuss the respective policies, responsibilities and operations of both agencies in the light of the memorandum mentioned above and any relevant documentation furnished by the United States Information Agency.

In respect to the joint recommendation of January 17, the Commission on Educational Exchange expresses the hope that agreements can be reached consistent with the Department of State memorandum of January 4, without the necessity of higher level consideration. However, in the event that conflicts in viewpoint cannot be resolved in such conferences, this Commission recognizes the necessity for representation of its position to the President and the Congress concerning the development and conduct of cultural relations including educational exchange.

2. The Commission on Educational Exchange adheres to its conviction, earlier stated in a recommendation to the Secretary of State, "that the overseas personnel required to carry out the educational exchange and cultural relations activities of the Department of State be regular officers of the Foreign Service of the United States assigned as regular members of the United States diplomatic missions abroad," and the Commission is encouraged to receive the statement by the Secretary, in his letter of January 17, that the clarification now in progress will enable the Department to give early consideration to the Commission's recommendation involving the status of personnel overseas responsible for the administration of the State Department's responsibilities.

Departmental reply (dated February 16, 1955)

Thank you for your letter of January 18, 1955, submitting the statement adopted by the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange at its meeting of that date.

The staff conferences, recommended by your Commission and the United States Advisory Commission on Information to clarify the respective terms of reference of the Department of State and the United States Information Agency in the field of cultural relations and cultural information, have been initiated by the appointment of a working group representing the Department of State and the United States Information Agency and chaired by the Department of State.

This working group will concern itself with further delineating the respective responsibilities of the two agencies in carrying out cultural activities overseas. Through this clarification of responsibility it is expected that we may move forward to an effective use of our combined resources to achieve the best results in the national interest.

Action (Departmental report, May 3, 1955)

At its meeting on May 2, 1955, a staff paper, which indicated the accomplishments of the State-USIA working group, was presented to the Commission for its review and comments. After a general discussion, the Commission agreed upon the following:

Recommendations (submitted to the Department of State, May 3, 1955)

1. The Commission approves the conclusions of the report, recommends its acceptance, and expresses much appreciation of the industry and competence of the task force and its solution of an exceed-

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ingly difficult problem. The Commission trusts that the report will commend itself to all concerned.

(Note. — This report is now being considered by top officials of the Department of State and the United States Information Agency, and the Commission will report further on this matter in its next semiannual report.)

2. The Commission recommends that the Department give immediate consideration to its previous recommendation submitted to the Department in its second quarterly report for fiscal year 1955 that "the overseas personnel which are required to carry out the educational exchange and cultural relations activities of the Department of State be regular officers of the Foreign Service of the United States assigned as regular members of the United States diplomatic missions abroad."

The Commission is of the opinion that the implementation of this recommendation will strengthen the effective operation of the educational exchange program overseas and thus accord it the status intended by the Congress in the regular United States mission activities overseas.

Departmental reply (excerpt from letter dated June 14, 1955)

The Department appreciates the Commission's review and approval of the report of the State-USIA task force. You may be sure that the Department will keep the Commission informed of the progress made in carrying out the recommendation in your second quarterly report regarding the overseas administration of the educational exchange program.

B. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF GRANTEEES UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State May 3, 1955)

The Commission has reviewed with the Department of State certain proposed eligibility requirements and selection criteria which would establish an across-the-board policy for all types of educational exchanges. The Commission recognizes the need for such criteria, approves the adoption of a formal policy statement, and recommends that the Department of State take steps to make such a statement available to the public.

A further report on this subject will be given in the next semiannual report to the Congress.

C. GEOGRAPHIC AND INSTITUTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTEEES, BOTH AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, IN THE UNITED STATES

Recommendation (submitted to the Department of State May 3, 1955)

This problem and certain action taken by the Commission thereon were reported in detail in the Commission's 13th semiannual report (pp. 6-9).

During the period covered by this report the Commission reviewed the report on the distribution of grantees in the United States under the International Educational Exchange Service which the Department of State prepared for submission to the Congress.

The Commission on Educational Exchange endorses heartily the special report on geographic distribution and the steps taken by the Department of State to carry out the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. However, we feel that certain additional steps would increase the effectiveness in the Department's efforts to solve this problem. Among these are the following which the Commission recommends for consideration by the Department of State:

1. That the Department continue to study the findings of this report to see what lines of action might be followed to further minimize this particular problem; and
2. That the Department attempt to secure the same type of cooperation from the Association of American Colleges (representing the small liberal arts colleges in a rather special way) that has been received from the American Council on Education.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE BUDGETS FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES, 1939-55

The following table indicates budgetary allocations for educational exchange activities of the Department of State from 1939 through 1955. Figures for the period 1939-49 for "exchange of persons" are difficult to estimate exactly; since they were spread throughout the Department's cultural activities with Latin America, and not presented as a whole in a separate budget item.

The following figures also reflect expenditures during World War II under the President's emergency fund for China, the Near East, and Africa.

Fiscal year	Dollars	Foreign currency	Total	Fiscal year	Dollars	Foreign currency	Total
1939	\$29,240		\$29,240	1949	\$6,059,137	\$4,201,458	\$10,260,595
1940	75,000		75,000	1950	15,454,599	4,443,788	\$19,898,387
1941	508,620		508,620	1951	19,901,491	6,081,625	\$25,983,116
1942	877,390		877,390	1952	16,275,808	7,485,678	\$23,761,486
1943	1,685,000		1,685,000	1953	14,203,881	9,061,616	\$23,265,497
1944	4,500,000		4,500,000	1954	10,725,398	9,048,712	\$19,774,110
1945	4,183,000		4,183,000	1955	11,428,762	8,812,599	\$20,241,361
1946	5,048,340		5,048,340	Total..	121,748,488	49,620,126	171,368,614
1947	6,040,964		6,040,964				
1948	4,751,868	\$484,650	5,236,518				

1 The major increases for fiscal year 1949:

(a) Foreign currency	\$3,715,808
(b) China aid program initiated	159,137
Total	3,875,945

2 The major increases for fiscal year 1950:

(a) Transfer of German exchange program from Department of Army	\$3,315,002
(b) China aid program	2,252,453
(c) Finnish program initiated	127,317
Total	5,694,772

3 The major increases for fiscal year 1951:

(a) Foreign currency	\$1,637,827
(b) Public Law 402 programs	2,634,200
(c) China aid program	1,203,415
(d) Transfer of Austrian program from Department of Army	396,162
Total	5,871,604

4 The major increases for fiscal year 1955:

(a) Transfer from FOA for educational exchange in southeast Asia	\$1,200,000
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APPENDIX II

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES

1936—Buenos Aires Treaty of December 23, 1936 (ratified July 15, 1937; implemented by appropriations from year to year): Provides for the exchange of professors and students between the United States and other American Republics.

1938—An act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes (approved May 25, 1938): Repealed and superseded by Public Law 402.

- 1939—Public Law 69, 76th Congress (approved May 8, 1939): Authorized the detail, on a reimbursable basis, of United States Government experts to other American Republics, the Philippines, and Liberia.
- 1939—Public Law 355, 76th Congress (approved August 9, 1939): Enlarged in accordance with recommendations of the Buenos Aires (1936) and Lima (1938) Conferences, the scope of exchange of persons programs with other American Republics and authorized the inauguration of other continuing activities to further the "good neighbor policy." Among the new activities made possible by this legislation and subsequent appropriations authorized therein was the establishment of binational cultural centers financed and operated on a cooperative basis by the United States and certain Latin American communities.
- 1945—Executive Order 9608 (August 31, 1945): Transferred international information functions of the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs to the Department of State and authorized the Secretary to liquidate those functions no longer required and to make appropriate provision for those to be continued.
- 1946—Public Law 370, 79th Congress (approved April 30, 1946; amended by Public Law 882, 80th Cong., approved July 2, 1948): Provided grants for Philippine citizens for training in the United States in scientific, technical, and public-service fields.
- 1946—Public Law 584, 79th Congress (approved August 1, 1946; amended by Public Law 400, 82d Cong., approved June 20, 1952): Authorized the "Fulbright program" for the exchange of students, teachers, professors, and research scholars between the United States and certain other countries to be financed by foreign currencies obtained from sale of United States surplus property abroad and other foreign currencies available for expenditure by United States departments and agencies.
- 1946—Public Law 701, 79th Congress (approved August 9, 1946): Authorized the instruction at the United States Merchant Marine Academy of citizens of the other American Republics.
- 1947-49—Public Law 360, 80th Congress (approved August 5, 1947, as amended by Public Law 283, 81st Cong., approved September 3, 1949): Authorized the Institute of Inter-American Affairs program which provides United States agency to collaborate with countries of the American Republics in planning, financing, and executing special technical programs.
- 1948—Public Law 402, 80th Congress (approved January 27, 1948): Authorized the worldwide programs of international information and educational exchange.
- 1949—Executive Order 10026A (January 5, 1949): Authorized the Department to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of Korea through the dissemination of information about the United States and the exchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the United States and the Republic of Korea.
- 1949—Public Law 265, 81st Congress (approved August 24, 1949): Provides for program of exchange of persons and ideas, scientific and technical materials between the United States and Finland, to be financed by payments on World War I debts by Finland.
- 1949—Public Law 327, 81st Congress (approved October 6, 1949): Authorizes use of funds for emergency assistance to selected Chinese and Korean students and scholars. (Amended by Public Law 535, 81st Cong., approved June 5, 1950; amended by Public Law 165, 82d Cong., approved October 10, 1951; and Public Law 665, 83d Cong.)
- 1950—Public Law 861, 81st Congress (approved September 29, 1950): Established trust fund for education of Iranian students in United States (fund derived from indemnity paid United States for death of United States citizen in Iran).
- 1951—Public Law 48, 82d Congress (approved June 15, 1951): Authorizes the use of India's interest payments on the emergency food relief loan for educational exchanges, including books, materials, laboratory and technical equipment.

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1952—Public Law 400, 82d Congress (approved June 20, 1952): Modifies Public Law 584, 79th Congress, to make available foreign currencies arising from sources other than the sale of surplus property.

1952—Public Law 547 (sec. 1415), 82d Congress (approved July 15, 1952): Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1953 (Rabaut amendment) requires dollar appropriations to purchase foreign currencies available for expenditure for purpose of Public Law 584, 79th Congress.

1953—Public Law 207 (sec. 1313) (approved August 7, 1953), Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1954: Continues authority of Secretary of State to make new or carry out existing agreements for periods in excess of 1 year, and makes performances of such agreements subject to the availability of appropriations.

1954—Public Law 480, 83d Congress (approved July 10, 1954) (sec. 104 (h)): Provides for use of foreign currencies accruing from sale of surplus agricultural commodities in financing of international educational exchange activities under the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. Appendix 1641 (B)).

1954—Public Law 665, 83d Congress (approved August 26, 1954) (sec. 417): Provides for exchanges between the United States and Ireland.

Same act as above (sec. 514): Provides for reservation of foreign currencies for International Educational Exchange Service.

Same act as above (sec. 412): Continues authority and funds for financial assistance to Chinese students and scholars.

Annual appropriations act for the Department of State: Provides for program of exchanges with approximately 72 countries.